Voyages of Discovery: Parting the Seas of Information Technology
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ABSTRACTS

Virginia Allen, Lamar University, Texas: "Shall We Consider RFID?"

The vendors are reporting the implementation of RFID in more libraries. We will look at the technology and describe its uses generally and specifically to libraries. Of particular importance are the features, economics, and installation requirements. The convergence from a manual or existing system such as magnetic stripes, or barcodes to the RFID will be described. Adherence to standards, work flow configurations, and possible future capabilities, are involved in the feasibility of acquiring RFID. There are libraries implementing RFID but full utilization can only be obtained through the development of library standards. Interoperability requires mutual agreements between libraries and vendors to provide tags and readers that allow for resource sharing.

Amelia T. Arisola, SEAFDEC Aquaculture Department, The Philippines: "Information Services of the SEAFDEC Aquaculture Department."

Fiona Baranowski, Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Queenscliff, Victoria, Australia: "What is the Future for the Special Marine Science Library? Do We Have One, or are We at Risk of Becoming an Endangered Species?"

The paper will provide an account of what is happening in Library Services, Department of Primary Industries (Victoria) and how this impacts on MAFRI's library. It will describe the process so far and the future effects on provision of service. The plan includes the relocation of a majority of our collection to a centralised facility (offsite). Many tasks will be centralised, and the librarian remaining on site in the research facility is to become a "Knowledge and information manager". The presentation will access the effect on provision of information to our scientific staff, and how our role has changed in
reality. Is this the beginning of a trend for onsite research libraries?

Lee Belbin, Dave Connell, and Dave Watts, Australian Antarctic Data Centre, Australian Antarctic Division, Kingston, Australia: "Data Management to Information Portals."

Scientific research is driven by data. Data is valued by the scientific community for its ability to prove or disprove hypotheses, but can also be valued by the cost of collection and processing. On the latter scale, Antarctic data is extremely expensive. It is therefore anomalous, that up to the last decade, little thought has been given to preserving these data in a form that facilitates discovery and effective use in perpetuity.

Until the Internet, the repository of information was the library. One had to physically get to a library, then use the catalogues to find relevant information. A successful search required physically locating the material and hoping it was accessible. In 2004, a scary volume of data is available freely from your computer. Some point out that there is too much irrelevant information to be helpful. I don't believe that true. Web search engines such as Google are highly effective, but not sufficient by themselves to address practical information sharing in science.

While everyone knows that the library is a repository of information with a catalogue, the same has not been true of the data that generated the publications. Scientists have assumed that they knew who was doing what, and that data could often be obtained via the author. The Web has clearly demonstrated that there is more (relevant) information out there than most astute observers could have imagined. The increasing emphasis on multinational and

multidisciplinary research also highlights the need to expand our horizons.

The Antarctic Treaty is a document with amazing foresight. Article III.1.c of the Antarctic Treaty - "scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available." The Australian Antarctic Data Centre (AADC) was established in 1995 as the Australian node within an international network of National Antarctic Data Centres. Our strategies for data and information management have evolved with the Web and emerging standards.

Compared to libraries, our metadata is more like an abstract. It contains fields such as spatial and temporal extents, data quality, format and usage constraints. While libraries catalogue and manage available material, our data centres have the primary problem of educating the scientific community to a level where data management is valued as an integral component of quality scientific research. We have therefore developed a 'cradle to grave' strategy. For example, the AADC wrote the first Web-based science application proposal system so that we knew about the research even before it was approved. Now, metadata is automatically generated from approved proposals, while data must be submitted to the AADC within two years of collection. Failure to submit data will result is future funding rejections. We believe this is the first instance internationally of enforcement of such a policy, even though such science policies exist in many countries.

Henk Brolsma, Australian Antarctic Division: “Geographic Information: A Diversity of Uses.”

Daria Carle, University of Alaska Anchorage and John Iliff, College of Staten Island (New York, USA) Library: “Navigating the Information Seas: Developing the University of Alaska Anchorage Consortium Library's “Resources by Subject” System.”

The first generation of library web sites began as static pages with general information about the library and its services. As web sites have grown in both number and complexity, they are now commonly used as gateways to multiple information resources, providing access to the online catalog, proprietary databases, electronic books and journals, and other Internet resources, in addition to providing details about the library’s services. A more recent development is the incorporation of web pages that help library patrons locate and identify relevant resources within a specific subject area.

At the University of Alaska Anchorage Consortium Library, web pages were developed and organized into Resources by Subject, a basic content management system. With “one-stop-shopping,” users are able to choose among the most relevant databases, selected freely available websites, and print and CD-ROM resources (linked from the online catalog)—all within the same subject discipline. However, since the Resources by Subject system included hundreds of links and many dozens of pages, maintaining these links was incredibly time-consuming.

This poster session will illustrate the problems the Consortium Library staff faced, and their successful solutions, for: 1) selecting the open source software for developing the Resources by Subject system; 2) improving the efficiency of the updating process while maintaining authentication and security measures; 3) developing a unique approach that allows the subject specialists, with little or no knowledge of markup language, to identify and enter resources within their areas of expertise; and 4) incorporating improvements and dealing with ongoing challenges. Over time, librarians at the Consortium Library have added thousands of new links to this successful system, and the time and effort for updating and editing have been significantly reduced.

J.L. Connor, Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI): "Deep-Sea Video as Data: Annotating, Archiving and Access."

Since 1989, the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI) in California, USA has recorded video of remotely-operated vehicle (ROV) dives into the deep sea. Currently over 14,000 digital videotapes tapes of dives in Monterey Bay and other regions of the Pacific have been archived and managed as a centralized institutional resource. To provide for efficient navigation through this rich data source, MBARI is developing a software and hardware system, the Video Annotation and Reference System (VARS). VARS facilitates the creation, storage, and retrieval of annotations that describe the biology, geology, and other physical aspects of images on the video. The system references a knowledge database of over 3,000 biological, geological and technical terms which allows for speed and consistency when annotating. VARS also allows efficient access to the 900,000 annotation records and related ancillary data through its query component. Access to the MBARI annotation data and video framegrabs is now available on-line. One can pose a question, constrain the query to a particular organism or concept, depth and location, and quickly move the query results to a spreadsheet or geographic information system. When VARS development and testing is complete, MBARI intends to disseminate the system for research use. Sharing such software tools, data and video metadata standards has the potential to extend the use and value of scientific video.

Daisy I. Dalisay, WorldFish Center, The Philippines: "The WorldFish Center-Philippines Office Library and Documentation Service: Sharing Knowledge Globally in a Web-Based Environment."

The ICLARM Library was founded on September 1, 1978, and renamed in May 1990 as the Ian R. Smith Memorial Library and Documentation Center. In 2000, ICLARM moved to Penang, Malaysia under a new headquarters' name-The World Fish Center. What we have now in the Philippines is the regional library of the Center. Its role is to serve the requirements of WorldFish Philippine Staff in developing Fishbase and Coastal Zone training.

The library is committed to its mission: "to develop new and better information services to support the Center's research on aquatic resources management in tropical developing countries for the benefit of the poor."

Since the development of Fishbase by the WorldFish Center and a consortium of partner institutions in 1988, FishBase has become the world's premier information system database covering all the world's fishes, providing a foundation for addressing resource management challenges, allowing countries at various stages of aquatic resources management development to benefit. Cooperation has included the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and almost 1000 (institutional and individual) collaborators, with support from the European Commission and other donors. Information is available in 234 languages, including national scripts such as Chinese, Thai, Arabic, Hindi, Russian, Greek, and the database exists in a CD-ROM (with book), DVD and Web Version that can be accessed at:
< http://www.fishbase.org >

Suzanne Davies, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and Jennifer Zadkovich, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority: "New Tricks for Old Dogs – Is There a Role for Librarians in Knowledge Management?"

Knowledge Management is a concept that the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) is only just starting to grapple with. Over the past few years GBRMPA Library staff have become heavily involved with raising awareness and attempting to get KM projects under way. The authors look at the successes and failures to date, and ask the question: Is this an extension of our existing skills and strengths or are we old dogs trying to learn new tricks?

Vicki Gouteff, Department of Fisheries, Western Australia: "101 Ways to Get Scuttled on the High Seas of Information Technology, or, the Long History of a Small Marine Science Library's Attempts to Stay Afloat in the IT Seas."

Not all libraries have been able to take full advantage of recent advances in information technology. This paper describes the attempts of a small, low budget state government library to provide technologically enhanced services for the staff of the department and the obstacles that were met on the way.

The resources of the state government, the department and the department's library are described followed by a history of advances and retreats in the implementation of new technology within this environment. The effects of government policy and availability of resources for the implementation of technological advances in similar libraries within the same state government is also discussed.

Hope is expressed that recent changes to government policy and a recent breakthrough made by a similar library will allow the extension of up to date technology to library services throughout state government libraries within the near future.

Ruth Gustafson, University of California, Davis: "Whither the Next Generation: Are SciTech Librarians/Information Specialists Endangered?"

In North America (and perhaps internationally), there is concern whether there will be enough information specialists/librarians as the current aging population retires. (American Library Association statistics state that 25 percent of librarians will be turning 65 by 2009; with 58 percent turning 65 by 2019). There is much fanfare about the situation being worse in academic libraries but I propose that there is a larger, hidden crisis in the recruitment of scitech librarian/information specialist positions.

I will use Web survey tools (such as SurveyMonkey or Websurveyor) to survey several scitech information specialist/librarian e-mail lists (from IAMSLIC & its regional groups, SLA's respective divisions, ALA's respective sections, IFLA's science & technology libraries section plus NEXTGENLIB) to ascertain patterns in filling/not filling of scitech librarian/information specialist positions as well as characteristics of newly hired scitech librarians/information specialists.

I will also review the literature and will investigate potential solutions such as: 1) recruitment into information/library science profession through exposure of younger students to scitech librarianship; 2) encouragement when in information/librarian science graduate programs to explore scitech librarianship through mentorship, specialized coursework or "concentrations", and internships; and 3) encouragement after attainment of degree to explore scitech librarianship through residencies or other postgraduate programs.

Stephanie Haas, Digital Library Center, University of Florida: "From the Air: Digital Projects and GIS."

In 2003-2004, the Digital Library Center at the University of Florida received LSTA funding to digitize and Web serve some 80,000 historical aerial photographs of Florida that were captured by the U.S. Department of Agriculture between 1937-1972. A map interface was provided to assist users in locating historical images of interest and to provide

supporting spatial layers. The increasing significance of GIS to digital projects will be discussed along with the key technical aspects of this project.

Ben Hall, Forum Fisheries Agency, Honiara, Solomon Islands: "Open Source Software at the Forum Fisheries Agency Library: Alternatives to CDS/ISIS Amongst Other Things."

This paper discusses a number of the open source systems in use at the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). In particular, I will focus on the Koha library software system initially developed by Kapito Systems in New Zealand which, to function, requires a working knowledge of key open source technologies like the Linux operating system, Apache webserver, Perl programming language and MySQL database administration.

Challenging for the newcomer, yet highly rewarding for the persistent, open source systems now rival many of their commercial counterparts for robustness, extensibility and configurability. Koha for example, includes MARC support, Z39.50 search and import functionality, barcode integration and circulation management.

Part data migration guide, part web developer's cookbook, this paper outlines the steps required, and the areas to focus on, in reviving an ailing CDS/ISIS catalogue with Koha. In addition to recipes for migrating CDS/ISIS to koha, I will present a keyword searching recipe for indexing multiple file formats (MS-Word, PDF, Text, HTML, XML) on network file systems (i.e., shared drives). All software discussed in this paper is free.

Jong-Yup Han, Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute: "Standards for Bibliographic Data Elements of the Articles in Serials."

With purpose of improving library technology, the following research criteria and methods in a variety of issues concerning serials, one of the core elements of library automation technology, are suggested and its database building as follows:

First, examine domestic and international publication indices & abstracts journals for better understanding of the publication process and theoretical background in serials databases. Second, select representative article databases from domestic and international serials for comparison and analyses of the core elements to clarify concrete issues in library technology as well as deciding major and minor components and their entry order for bibliographic data. Third, analyze bibliographic descriptive format concerning articles of serials in ISO 690 & ISO 690-2 to determine potential applicability of article database. Fourth, establish standards and guidelines for bibliographic database based on aforementioned information.

The results of the study revealed article database standards briefly described as follows: First, database concerning articles in serials are generated from previous indices & abstracts journals. Second, early indices & abstracts journals from all study fields were grouped as a single general format, however, since the early 20th century, they were beginning to be categorized into specialized subjects, and in the late 20th century, former indices & abstracts journals were transformed into database including full-text with abstracts for library automation service. Third, descriptive components in early publication of article indices are in simplified forms, i.e., title, author, journal name, location within journal (issue designation, pagination). However, in the process of transformation into database format, additional variety of components are being added including author's mailing and e-mail addresses, table of contents and abstract, ISSN, key words or classification or subject category, date of publication, publisher, type of materials, language, full-text. However, different formats are used for selecting data element and entry order. Fourth, bibliographic elements of ten representative domestic and international bibliographic database systems showed many dissimilar descriptive field types, as well as differences in entry orders and details. Fifth, database standards or guidelines were non-existent in domestic and international bibliographic database agencies, and different format have been adapted among those agencies. It is strongly recommended that all library should create a plan for adapting internationally standards in data input format as well as output format. Sixth, ISO 690 series are the most appropriate international standard database building model in all study fields

with internationally accepted format over 30 years. Seventh, therefore, conforming with ISO 690 & ISO 690-2 bibliographic descriptions, their ten components will be adapted as the basic framework for building the database and appropriately select additional seven data components of total 17 database categories as listed below: (1) title, (2) main author, *(3) author affiliation and e-mail address, *(4) minor (subordinate) author(s), (5) journal name, (6) location within journal (issue designation, pagination), (7) ISSN, *(8) place of publication, (9) publisher, (10) date of publication, *(11) text language, *(12) edition, (13) classification or subject category, (14) key words, (15) abstract or contents if no abstract exist, *(16) holding institution, *(17) full-text. Seven items in asterisk (*) marks are additional database components and are optional items, and all others are compulsory items.

Kathy Heil, Center for Environmental Science, University of Maryland: "Patron Placed Holds as a Tool for Reducing ILL Paperwork and Cost."

Patron Placed Holds (PPH) is a vital part of the University of Maryland and Affiliated Institutions (USMAI) Libraries Automated Library Information Management System. Not only have the USMAI Libraries executed two consortial buys of LIMS hardware and software from vendors but a unique consortial partnership emerged and has evolved. The key ideas behind the consortia were reduction of duplicate holdings and patron centered services.

This paper will show how each library retains its unique identity and parameters for circulation while allowing patrons (faculty, staff, students, special borrowers) not only circulation privileges but the ability to place holds/recalls without staff intervention for materials at any other site.

Arame Ndiaye Keita, Direction des Peches Maritimes, Dakar, Senegal: "Dealing with Digital Information: A Way for African Marine Libraries to Improve Information Access to the End Users."

Somjai Khuncharoen, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand: "The Faculty of Fisheries Library, Kasetsart University, Thailand."

This poster will guide viewers to learn about my library, The Faculty of Fisheries Library at Kasetsart University in Bangkok. The poster includes information about the library's history, services, library systems, and management. I also describe websites helpful for working librarians and I have also included websites about fisheries institutes in Thailand.

Catalina Lopez-Alvarez, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Mexico and Amelia Chavez-Comparan, Biblioteca CICESE, Mexico: "Theses in Marine Sciences Database"

The Thesis in Oceanography Database is comprised of 600+ items from two Oceanographic Institutions, CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION CIENTIFICA Y DE EDUCACION SUPERIOR DE ENSENADA (CICESE 1973-) and THE SCHOOL OF MARINE SCIENCE OF the UNIVERSIDAD AUTONAMA DE BAJA CALIFORNIA (UABC 1960-). This database is from the beginning of both institutions up to 1992.
The 600+ items are graduate and undergraduate theses. The records are in ASFI format, including abstracts. The database used is Micro Isis from UNESCO. The language is Spanish.

The main objective of this project is to update the database "Theses in Marine Science" that in the first stage will provide updated information of marine science theses from the two institutions and invite oceanographic institutions from Mexico and Latin American countries to participate. This will be an ongoing project in order to promote and exchange important gray literature information of this region.

This project in its first stage will include the 950 thesis from 1993 up 2003 from both Institutions in order to update it. Second stage will be to invite the Mexican Oceanographic Institutions. Third Stage will cover thesis from the rest of Latin America. We are looking into the possibility of translating the key word into English in order to promote it within the IAMSLIC community.

Marthe Melguen, Bibliotheque La Pérouse, Brest, France and Denis Abbott, CSIRO Marine Research, Hobart, Tasmania: "French Voyages of Exploration and Science in the Age of Enlightenment: An Ocean of Discovery Throughout the Pacific Ocean; - Including The Scientific Results of the D'Entrecasteaux Voyage in Van Diemen's Land, 1792-93."

A time when France, as well as Great Britain, had a very ambitious maritime policy, the La Pérouse expedition was the only maritime expedition conceived, designed and followed at a national level by the King himself, Louis XVI.

The excellence of the Expedition's preparation and of its importance in terms of scientific results,
the exceptional concern of La Pérouse in the fields of data gathering and transmission, his very high quality as captain of a global expedition, made it a remarkable achievement, despite its disastrous conclusion..

In 1791 when La Pérouse had failed to return to France from the Pacific Ocean, having left Brest in 1785, Admiral Bruny d'Entrecasteaux was despatched in search of him. Proposed by the Société d'Histoire Naturelle, it was also scientific expedition. On his way to the Pacific islands (New Caledonia and the Solomons), La Pérouse's last known destination, d'Entrecasteaux spent two periods of five weeks in Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania.

The expedition undertook hydrological, astronomical, botanical and zoological investigations during these visits, describing many species for the first time and charting the coast and waterways in south east Tasmania.

The achievements of d'Entrecasteaux's expedition in Van Diemen's Land were substantial and followed by further, more extensive investigations by Nicolas Baudin ten years later.

To this day, French marine science and exploration is conducted in the Pacific as well as Tasmanian waters, on research vessels whose home port is Brest.

Kristen L. Metzger, Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution, Florida: "Selecting Suitable Search Engines for Sussing out Strategic Web Sites; Sensational Suggestions for Serious Searchers."

The rapidly changing nature of the web makes it imperative for librarians to continuously refresh their searching skills. What's new in the world of search engines and what's obsolete? - an update for 2004

Gord Miller, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, British Columbia, Canada and Jean E. Crampon, University of Southern California: "The Librarian as Institutional Historian."

Librarians in research institutions long have been involved in documenting and storing their institution's corporate history. This is an aspect of the librarian's bibliographic role and the captured materials form part of the "special" and "unique" character of a library's collections. Traditionally, the collection of historical materials has been limited to published materials, but more and more the importance of the institution's unpublished records are being recognized as valuable resources. The librarian, as the resident information specialist, often must take a role in

the preservation of these materials. In some institutions, the formal archive has been established (e.g., WHOI, Scripps); in others, the library has assumed the responsibility for the collection and retention of those unpublished records that document the institution's activities. A further extension of this traditional role comes when the librarian is asked to conduct historical research about the institution

The paper presents two case studies focusing on the adventures of librarians' preparing histories of research vessels; one at a private university and the other at a government research station. The authors provide some guidance for small libraries that have archival responsibilities.

Basiru Njai, The Gambia Fisheries Department: "The Gambia Fisheries Department Library and Records Management System."

This poster will provide context by describing the geographic location of The Gambia, followed by these highlights:

I. Brief on the information Management system of The Gambia.
II. Establishment of information system in the country. Establishment and Management of the information system of Fisheries Department, The Gambia.
III. The paper is supported with pictures of the National Library and the Fisheries Department documentation Center.
IV. Records management at the Country High office, Office of the president. In Conclusion the paper indicates Collaborators in our information and management system, in formed about Constraints and possible recommendations for improvement on the management of information system in The Gambia.

Rachele Oriente, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Noumea, New Caledonia: "My Heart always fills when I think of the distance now between us" : Texts from SPC Library by Victorian British Women Voyaging in the Pacific."

SPC Library holds five texts by women published at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century (1855, 1891,1894, 1899 and 1920). These women travelled with their husbands to the islands of the south Pacific and then returned to England or Australia to write their memories. This genre of travel writing was immensely popular and it was a genre in which women engaged successfully. The texts are the following:

-Tonga and the Friendly islands: with a Sketch of their Mission History. Written for Young People (1855) by Sarah S. Farmer;
-Tahiti The Garden of the Pacific (1891) by Dora Hort;
-Letters and Sketches from The New Hebrides (1894 2nd ed) by Maggie Whitecross Paton (Mrs Dr. John G. Paton of Aniwa);
-Funafuti Or Three months on a coral island: An Unscientific Account of a Scientific Expedition (1899) by Mrs. Edgeworth David; and,
-Among the Natives of the Loyalty Group (1920) by Emma Hadfield.

This talk will introduce the texts as literary works which address the question of distance and geography. This presentation is not based on research but on a personal reading of the texts.

Rachele Oriente, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Noumea, New Caledonia: "Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Library - Marine Science, Fisheries and Aquaculture Projects."

2004 has been extremely productive at SPC Library. This presentation will summarize those achievements and ongoing activities related to Marine Science, Fisheries and Aquaculture.

The highlights of these are the Library has produced a bibliography of all publications in the Library on Fisheries, we have moved further toward a CD publication of all SPC Oceanic and Coastal Fisheries publications; and are producing a book, photo and media exhibition on the pirogue and boat in tradition and modernity.

Catalina Puente Palazuelos, CIIDIR-IPN, Unidad Sinaloa, Mexico: "Formation of a Database of Theses of Libraries of the Network of Centers and Research Groups of the National Polythecnical Institute-IPN "Instituto Politecnico Nacional" (RCGI-IPN)."

The printed format of the thesis is one of the setbacks for their proper dissemination, making it difficult for both national and international students, professors and researchers in the fields of environmental, aquacultural and agricultural research to have access to the full text of the thesis. In order to promote the dissemination of these works done at the research centers of the IPN, it is necessary the formation of an electronic data base of the thesis generated by the research and postgraduate centers of the IPN, as a way of meeting the needs of the users during their consultations and research, in order to avoid duplicity of studies and to save time during literature review of a research. The students that plan to develop their thesis are faced with the required literature review of their area of study, and the lack of adequate resource material needed to facilitate it, reason why it is planned to develop and implement the database in full text format (PDF) for the thesis.

The project will be done in three stages.
First Stage: An evaluation of the present state of the library services of the RCGI-IPN will be done, through a questionnaire concerning the library services available in each of the centers of the RCGI-IPN.
Second Stage: The CIIDIR-IPN, Campus Sinaloa, will be connected to the network for this purpose. The thesis of the graduates of the master's degree and PhD programmes of the CIIDIR-IPN, Campus Sinaloa, will be collected as well as from the other eight centers (CBG, "Center of Genomic Biotechnology". CIEMAD, "Interdisciplinary, Research and Educational Center of the Environment and Technology". CICIMAR, "Interdisciplinary Center of Marine Sciences". " Interdisciplinary Research Center for the Integral Regional Development", CIIDIR-IPN, Campus Durango, Oaxaca and Michoacán, which all form part of the RCGI network, and offer postgraduate programmes similar to those of the CIIDIR-IPN, Campus Sinaloa. The abstracts of the thesis will be posted in the internet in PDF format in order to facilitate its thesis.
Third Stage: Connect to the network the other centers that offer different lines of study than those offered by the CIIDIR-IPN, Campus Sinaloa, and integrate the RCGI to the national research network – CONACYT.

Maria Clara Ramirez-Jauregui, Unidad Academica Mazatlan del Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnologia, Mexico: "Latino-American Regional Group of IAMSLIC: The Beginning and Its Results."

The main objective of this paper is to inform the IAMSLIC members of the progress of the Latin-American Regional Group of IAMSLIC.

Ganeshan Rao, former Coordinator, PIMRIS, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji Islands: "Needs and Challenges of Information Management and Literacy/Education: PIMRIS Experience including SPREP Environment Information Networking."

This paper presents an overview of marine science library developments in Oceania, emphasizing major regional initiatives.

Ben Raymond and Lee Belbin, Department of Environment and Heritage Australian Antarctic Division, Kingston, Australia: "Mining polar and oceanographic

data."

Scientific data are routinely archived by many polar and oceanographic organisations. Data mining - the discovery of new information from existing data - is an increasingly popular means for data centres to add value to their holdings.

Data mining looks to generate new perspectives and new information through a range of analytical activities, including integrating disparate data sets into a larger whole, and re-analysis of historic data, sometimes for purposes that could not have reasonably been foreseen at the time of data collection. Literature mining - extracting new scientific knowledge by combining concepts and information from published articles - has also seen recent successes.

The scope of data mining is broadening as modern data centres and libraries become increasingly digital. Recent developments in data delivery (e.g. grid and web services) offer promise for much easier integration of data sets. This has particular appeal for polar and oceanographic data, because data collection is shared across different agencies and countries but of relevance to all.

Hilary Shibata, Scott Polar Research Institute: "Polar information: the work of the Scott Polar Institute Library in Cambridge."

An overview of the information facilities at the Scott Polar Research Institute Library, to include an outline of the collections and how to gain remote access; and our efforts to share information with other web-searchable information sources. (With particular reference to Antarctica, the sub-Antarctic Islands, and the Southern Ocean.)

Hilary Shibata, Scott Polar Research Institute: "The Scott Polar Research Institute and the Polar Research Community: Spreading the Word."

An outline of ways in which the Library at the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge both collects and disseminates information on research in the Polar regions, with particular reference to Antarctica, the sub-Antarctic Islands, and the Southern Ocean.

Andie Smithies, Australian Antarctic Division: "Oldies but goodies: new ways of making valuable older information accessible."

Murari Tapaswi, National Institute of Oceanography, India: "MANDATE: A Database on Indian Mangroves."

Mangrove ecosystems, typical of tropical and subtropical coastlines in many parts of the world, are biodiversity rich geographic areas. Large flora and fauna inhibit this ecosystem. Unsustainable human activities in these areas put a stress on these ecosystems. The individuals, local communities, industry, international institutions and governments, etc., make decisions on managing these environments which affect biodiversity of such ecosystems directly or indirectly. Recent awareness on the ecosystem management has underlined the need for the organized information system.

Global Mangrove Database and Information System (GLOMIS) is an effort at the international level. However, biodiversity rich countries should have their own biodiversity information systems for better decisions on the ecosystems management. With this idea in background, a database for Indian mangroves (mandate) is being developed. This database would be available on Internet with adequate entry-level points for obtaining information to the researchers and academics, the officials involved in decision making such as bureaucrats and other personnel interested in protection and management of the resources, and the agencies

interested in the policy development and priority settings such as NGOs, politicians, lawyers, etc. The linkages with other databases to avoid the duplication of efforts are also looked into. The information from published/unpublished sources is being drawn to make this database comprehensive.

Mary Anne Temby, Australian Institute of Marine Science: "Mould: The Invasive Intruder."

Being situated in the north tropics of Australia is an experience in itself, for someone who has never lived in this environment it is a daunting experience to realise your collection is now growing mould. When the collection is a valuable research collection used by research scientists in their quest for knowledge and understanding of the marine environment, you have to take immediate action. How we combated the invasive intruder is documented here with some basic recommendations and things to be aware of when checking your collection. Beware it could happen to you.

Tran Thi Lien, Research Institute for Marine Fisheries, Vietnam: "Fisheries Library Services in Vietnam."

This poster describes the work of the library at the Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF) in Vietnam. In recent years, owing to the open policy, the life of Vietnamese has been improving. Thus, all schools, universities and institutions have been equipped with computers. For example, at the fisheries library of RIMF, we have only recently acquired up to date materials and technological improvements. Prior to 1995, there were only a few books which were in the Russian language, and no photocopy machine, no computer, and, of course, no network and no Internet. Generally speaking, not only my library but almost all fisheries libraries in Vietnam suffered these bad conditions during that time. From the year 2000 to now, all fisheries libraries in Vietnam have been improved and upgraded. Most fisheries libraries now have computers and Internet access. Fisheries data is updated every month and can be accessed via a LAN. Owing to the support from international organisations and non-government organizations such as FAO, NACA, ICLARM, IUCN, SEAFDEC, DANIDA, ODA, Australia, Norway, Russia, etc. the fisheries library in Vietnam have made important improvements. At present, RIMF library has over 20,000 monographs in Russian and nearly 1,000 books in English, and we are now receiving some journals and newsletters. Our library has been using WINISIS system to update and process data.

Janet Webster, Oregon State University and Jean Collins, FAO: “Implementing the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries: The Role of Libraries in Supporting Fisheries Policy and Management.”

The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries provides a policy framework for sustainable fisheries management. Decision and policy makers as well as resource managers and users all need diverse information to implement the Code in their varied communities. They are challenged to understand the breadth of the information and to access it effectively. These challenges are faced by all but are particularly acute in developing countries. In the spring of 2004, we investigated what information was needed to support implementation of the Code and how it can be accessed by all. To address the former, we surveyed staff in the FAO Fisheries Department on their information needs, did a citation analysis of selected Code-related publications and interviewed key users in developing countries. We then explored the information landscape in Africa and Southeast Asia to summarize the access challenges. From our work, we propose a framework for IAMSLIC to improve the sharing of fisheries and aquaculture information needed to support the implementation of the Code. This includes guidelines for the improved capture, preservation and access to digital information. Libraries can play a key role in the future of

sustainable fisheries.

Eleanor Whelan, Infoscan (Australia): "Fishing for Accuracy: Australian Input to Aquatic Science and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA)."

This paper by the indexer of Australian content submitted to ASFA over the last five years will outline: the background to this indexing program; the logistics to obtain Australian content for inclusion in this international database; the intellectual and technical challenges to a sole practitioner undertaking this role; and the information specialist versus subject specialist comparison. The paper will include a critique of the 'better than DOS' web interface to the ISIS software and emphasise the importance of active collaboration with the group of Fishnet librarians around Australia. It will also look at recent operational changes to the indexing contract; foreshadow the need to develop new modes of communication between the indexer and the content contributors; and will frankly address the difficulties that need to be resolved before moving to a more streamlined content input. The presenter has had many years' experience in indexing a range of Australian databases as well as Australian input to international databases and will identify many of the challenges to sustaining these information resources in an international context.

Natalie Wiest, Texas A&M University at Galveston: "SFX in the Library."

At the time of proposal submittal, the libraries of the Texas A&M University System have not had their first round of training in SFX – which is coming later this month and in February 2004.

The promotional literature from Ex Libris, the producer of SFX for federated searching tells us that it: "… offers libraries a proven solution for linking their diverse, ever increasing set of electronic resources. SFX provides the robustness, flexibility, and independence that libraries need for defining links to help their patrons navigate to the resources and services relevant to their search results— services that include, for example, the desktop delivery of journal articles or e-books. Reference librarians can choose appropriate content from a range of information providers and interconnect this content as desired. Using the Web-based interface to administer the SFX knowledge base, librarians select and set the targets of the links only once for all information resources, a process that eliminates duplication of effort." My presentation will evaluate the product in actual use, and relate the challenges, or not, of its installation.